

AGED MERCHANT VICTIM OF BOLD SUBWAY HOLDUP

John F. McCann, Brutally Beaten with Axe, in Critical Condition at Hospital.

CLUNG TO WATCH THIEF HAD SEIZED

Police Working on Theory That Murder, Not Robbery, Was Motive for Assault.

While the rumble of a passing express train drowned all sounds of an attack, John Franklin McCann, a linen merchant, seventy-four years old, was beaten insensibly and robbed last evening in the lavatory of the downtown subway station at Sixty-sixth street. He was struck three times upon the head, and with six cuts in his head and another on his right hand was taken to the Polytechnic Hospital. His assailant, who was not identified, escaped.

McCann had left 24 Francis Street, where he and his son, Francis J., are in the linen business under the name of John McCann & Co., and, according to the police, had boarded a southbound local at Ninety-sixth Street. He alighted at Sixty-sixth, intending to walk through Central Park to his home at 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, as was his custom.

He stepped into the lavatory to wash his hands. As he was bending over the basin he was struck on the head with a blunt instrument. Turning to defend himself, he received more blows, while his assailant, dressed in working clothes, did not utter a word. As the two clinched the man seized McCann's gold watch and the heavy link chain to which it was attached and started to flee. McCann caught him, and blown then rained upon his head and hands.

Near by is the porter's room, and here later the police found a blood-stained axe. It is their theory that the motive was murder, not robbery, as the man was armed with a knife and a revolver, and the police believe that the man was a professional assassin.

How McCann came to be upon the downtown platform, where he usually waits for his office train, is equally a mystery. He was seen by a porter, and then he went through the park, his family was unable to tell last night. At the hospital it was found that three of the six wounds were on the head, and the others on the chest and arms. The man was apparently an Italian, about thirty years old, five feet seven inches tall, weighing 150 pounds and with a black mustache and a brown working suit and was unshaven.

Second Deputy Commissioner Frank Lord took charge of the case last night. He visited the McCann home to obtain the make, number and particulars of the watch that was stolen. It is believed that this is one of the cases in which the police can trace the assassin.

McCann, in the hospital, was examined by Captain Cooper, but the latter said later that he had inquired only to disturb the wounded man. West 107th Street, near the station, where he had fallen after grasping with his assailant, and gave the alarm that brought Patrolman McNally to the station.

Within half an hour detectives had arrived and made photographs of the walls, floor and door of the room, all of which showed finger prints. The police believe that the man was not her son or daughter would discuss the attack last night, and even Deputy Commissioner Lord was not permitted to see the wife, for she was deeply affected by her husband's misfortune.

TEUTONS NOW MAKE ADVANCES TO SERBIA

Newspapers Would Give Country Outlet to Sea Through Albania and Land Grants.

London, June 24.—"The Morning Post" correspondent at Budapest says: "We have received some information about the Austro-German diplomatic campaign against Italy, the ultimate aim of which is to play Serbia against Italy in connection with the Albanian question and the problem of the Adriatic."

"The Austrian and German press has been insinuating that a separate peace should speedily be concluded with Serbia. They generously acknowledge that Serbia has fought valiantly and successfully, that she is a nation which deserves independence, territorial concessions and an outlet to the sea through Albania, and that, in a word, the central empires have no objection to her realizing all her national aspirations."

"The Serbian press, on the other hand, has been insinuating that a separate peace should speedily be concluded with Austria and Germany. They generously acknowledge that Austria and Germany have fought valiantly and successfully, that they are nations which deserve independence, territorial concessions and an outlet to the sea through Albania, and that, in a word, the central empires have no objection to their realizing all their national aspirations."

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CALEXICO SHAKEN BY MORE 'QUAKES'

Terrific Shocks Felt in Town in Imperial Valley—People Rush Out.

Callexico, Cal., June 24.—Three terrific earthquake shocks of increasing intensity were felt here to-night between 8 and 9 o'clock. The populace rushed out of doors at the first shock.

WINNING WIFE CAN'T LOSE

Husband Who Objected to Races to Pay Her \$4 Weekly.

August Siedel's statement that he left his wife because she played the races and won—was not deemed sufficient yesterday by Magistrate House in the Bronx Domestic Relations Court to prevent him from adjudgeing the husband guilty of disorderly conduct in not supporting her. Mrs. Siedel said she and her husband had separated because he was ungenerous. "Your Honor," retorted Siedel, "I left her because she frequently played the races, and was always winning." Mrs. Siedel told Magistrate House that she had wagered once and won \$5. He ordered the husband to pay her \$4 a week.

8 DEAD IN CRASH ON HIGH BRIDGE

Others May Have Been Thrown Two Hundred Feet Down Into Ravine.

Gettysburg, Penn., June 24.—Eight persons are known to have been killed and from twelve to fourteen were injured, in a head-on collision between the Blue Mountain special and a local train on the Western Maryland Railroad to-night.

The trains, which were going at high speed, met on a bridge spanning a deep ravine between Gettysburg and Thurgood. The place where the wreck occurred is isolated, and darkness prevented rapid rescue. Telegraph wires were carried down, and it was difficult to obtain information.

A misunderstanding of orders is believed to have been the cause. Three members of the engine crew and a baggage master, and three of the four passengers were killed. The identified dead are: Charles Cook, engineer of the accommodation train; Charles R. Fritz, fireman; Luther Hull, baggage master; and Mrs. Chipchase, of Baltimore, and her son.

A baggage car apparently was the only one that left the bridge, but one of the parlor cars was suspended over the side. The cars of the special train were of steel construction. The private car of President Grant, containing a number of officials of the Western Maryland, was on the train, but none of the officials were killed.

The bridge on which the accident occurred is 200 feet high, and it was considered remarkable that both trains were not precipitated to the bottom of the ravine.

WOMAN DROWNED IN AUTO PLUNGE

Sister and Baby Rescued—Crowd Sees Machine Pin Victim in Pond.

Hartford, Conn., June 24.—While merry-makers stood horror-stricken, an electric runabout containing two women and a baby plunged through a defective wooden fence guarding a bridge at Laurel Park, in Manchester, this afternoon, and landed, overturned, in a shallow pond thirty feet below. The car, owned by Mrs. G. W. Ray, 63 Congress Street, driver of the machine, was pinned between the steering apparatus and drowned. Her infant daughter, Doris, and her sister, Mrs. Ray, were rescued with great difficulty.

BROKER FEARS FOR U. S.

Wade Chance, Back from War, Sees Danger if Allies Lose.

Wade Chance, a broker, of London, who has been along the English line since the outbreak of the war, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic. It is his impression that a German ultimatum to the Allies would mean an ultimate clash between Germany and the United States.

"The United States should wake up," said Mr. Chance, "England's fight is her fight. If the Allies are defeated Germany will come over here. The Germans will have five classes of guns. Long before the war began they had 4,000,000 reserve shells for each class of gun. She has kept up this reserve and is well able to hold off the enemy. The war in Europe has not reached its worst stage. The Continent will become a charnel house before a year's campaign."

Also on the Adriatic were Robinson Price and Charles T. Jeffrey, survivors of the Lusitania.

ARMENIANS PLEAD FOR WILSON'S AID

Messager from Sofia Declares Turk Massacres Continue—Ask U. S. Protest.

Boston, June 24.—A telegram from the Armenian community in Bulgaria, urging that a protest be made by the United States government against the reported killing of Armenians by Turkish soldiers, was received to-day by the "Herald." An Armenian newspaper, and forwarded to President Wilson. The telegram says: "The Armenian massacres in Turkey continue systematically. The lives of the exiled 400 Armenian leaders are in grave danger. The American Ambassador at Constantinople declares that he has no authority to make energetic representations. Beg of President Wilson to instruct the ambassador to protest officially against the unheard-of crimes of the Sublime Porte."

Sultan Operated On. London, June 24.—The Sultan of Turkey has undergone an operation for calculus, according to a dispatch received by Reuters Telegram Company, by way of Amsterdam.

The operation was performed on the advice of Professor Israel, the German specialist, who has been at the bedside of the Sultan for some days.

BRYAN IN ROLE OF GERMAN HERO WINS A TRIUMPH

Crowd at Garden Hails Him as "Great Interpreter" and Next President.

HE HOPES WILSON'S PLAN WILL SUCCEED

German, Austrian and Turkish Diplomats Have Places of Honor at Demonstration.

If numbers alone measured the true weight of public sentiment, without regard to a decidedly pro-German majority, the great demonstration in Madison Square Garden last night might stand for "peace-at-any-price" as the slogan of a large portion of the people of this city. The greatest advocate of that policy, William Jennings Bryan, erstwhile diplomat and Secretary of State, was the drawing card. It was said, with feeble contradiction, that Mr. Bryan had experienced no such public reception since he spoke in the Garden during his campaign in 1900.

The police estimated that the crowd striving to get to the doors before they were opened would reach 70,000. More than 15,000 people taxed the capacity of the Garden when all were in that the Fire Department would allow. More conservative estimates placed the crowd inside and out at 50,000, while the enthusiastic chairman of the meeting, Henry Weismann, of the German-American Alliance, declared that 100,000 had come to hear Mr. Bryan speak. Several overflow meetings were held in the streets.

Despite Mr. Weismann's assertions to the contrary, pro-German sentiment ran high, and the meeting was essentially representative of the cause of the "peace-at-any-price" policy. Under whose auspices the mass meeting was held, is composed of sixteen societies, eleven of which are German, one Austrian, three Irish and one American. Among the German diplomats and officials present were Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German Embassy; Captain von Papen, general military attaché; Dr. Konstantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador; Dr. Louis Haupt and Captain Freist, of the German Red Cross, and Djelal Bey, the Turkish Ambassador.

"We Forbid War." Resolutions were read at the end of the meeting by the Rev. Dr. Henry Schoenfeld and Chairman Weismann. A motion picture, "The Peace at Any Price," was shown, and a vote, amid great enthusiasm, Mr. Weismann said that they would be printed with Mr. Bryan's speech and sent to the President and all the members of the Congress and to all the governors of the States.

After the meeting Mr. Weismann said: "This meeting is an answer to the question as to whether the German-American community is ready to stand with the United States in the war. There will be no war with Germany. We German-Americans will not permit it."

Mr. Bryan wore a black alpaca coat. His voice and oratory were well received by the audience. He was escorted by a German-American committee, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and he was cheered by the vast audience for fully a minute when he arose to speak the cheering lasted longer. While using his usual forceful argument for world peace, he took occasion to launch into a most belittling attack upon the war aims of the United States.

He said that the war was a vindictive before in his attitude toward the New York press. It seemed as if he welcomed the chance as a free citizen, after years of political activity, to look at the present war from the point of view of a private citizen. He had no word for those who had criticized and ridiculed him.

"I probably do not feel as indignant as some of you in regard to the attitude of the New York press," said Mr. Bryan. "I am more used to it. I have been in public life for twenty-five years and during all that time I have never known the New York papers to take the side of the American people. For the last two years and three months I have had to sit quietly and listen to their cowardly attacks while they were trying to assassinate me. But they cannot assassinate me now. I am ready to meet them. After two years of crying that I was not fit to fill the position of Secretary of State, they have suddenly found that I will endanger my country by leaving it."

"Our Next President." If there was any one thing more than another which showed the strong pro-German sentiment of the meeting it was the general attack made by the speakers on the "subsidized" press. The "Anglicized" press of the city, Chairman Weismann was even stronger in his denunciation of his home papers than Mr. Bryan. He declared, in a long introductory speech, that President Wilson was not so constituted, nor in an atmosphere at present, that he could understand the American people. He loudly asserted that Mr. Bryan did; that he was born in America, that he was born in America, and that he feared. He is the missionary and the great interpreter, he said, and incidentally suggested that the peace apostle was likely to be "our next President."

The workingman of Great Britain was never before the object of so much consideration. Both on the fringe line and in the factory he is regarded as the savior of the country. The papers print a large advertisement appealing to the employers of skilled workmen to make it easy for them to enroll as munitions workers and easy for them to get their old jobs back.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, in the meantime, is appealing to the workmen to subscribe to the new loan. At the Treasury to-day he received a deputation representing the principal trades unions and other organizations which influence workmen's savings and urged the necessity of their cooperation to make the loan a success.

New Subway's First Victim.

The Fourth Avenue subway claimed its first victim yesterday afternoon. Charles Smeltz, a seventeen-year-old electrician's apprentice, living at 2510 McClay Avenue, Westchester, was run over by a train at the Pacific Street station, in Brooklyn, and died an hour later in the Seney Hospital.

No Prospect of Peace in Europe, Wilson Is Told By Col. House on His First War Vacation



President Wilson on the veranda of the home of his friend, Colonel E. M. House, at Roslyn, Long Island.

ENGLAND READY FOR MOBILIZING MUNITIONS ARMY

Opens Enrolment Bureaus in Town Halls Throughout Country.

London, June 24.—The enrolment of war munitions volunteers is engaging more attention for the time being than the enlistment of recruits for the army. It is a striking proof of how David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, has succeeded in awakening the country to the paramount necessity of concentrating on the production of shells and other war materials.

At six o'clock this evening munitions work bureaus were opened in nearly 200 town halls in various parts of the country, 65 of them in London alone, and in a large number of other buildings, to give British workmen an opportunity "to get into the factory line and supply the firing line."

According to a page advertisement in big type printed in all the important newspapers, these bureaus were opened in the evening in order that the men might enlist for munitions work without losing time in their present situations.

"Every skilled worker who is ready to go will be put into his new job with the least possible delay," said H. E. Morgan, whom Mr. Lloyd George has impressed to help mobilize the new army of skilled workmen.

"There will be no long period of waiting, the need is too urgent. The loyalty of the British workman is such, we know, that he is prepared to make sacrifices to help his pals on the firing line."

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His Last Story.

Henry Beach Needham's tragic death with the aviator Warfield left his tale of their flight unwritten. But the last story to come from his pen—"Great Guns and Orchids"—is as fine a piece of descriptive writing as he had ever done. It will appear in

The Sunday Tribune

June 27th Order from Your Newsdealer To-day.

President, in 160-Yard Drive at Piping Rock, Forgets International Complications for the Moment—Stops at Roslyn on Way to Cornish.

Standing on the first tee of the picturesque golf course at the Piping Rock Club yesterday afternoon, President Woodrow Wilson drove the ball a full 160 yards. The day was perfect. The shot was a good one, carrying as it did across a bad bunker and leaving him a fair approach to the first green.

As he finished his swing and looked out over the peaceful, rolling country beyond all thoughts of his tremendous responsibilities and of war-swept Europe left his mind for the moment. A smile lighted up his face. He was back with nature, beginning the first holiday he has had since war was declared across the sea.

Up to that first shot, he had been unable to dismiss international complications from his mind, for it was for the express purpose of receiving a report from Colonel E. M. House on conditions abroad that he stopped off at Roslyn, L. I. for the day on his way to his summer home at Cornish, N. H.

As the President strode off across the greenward with a carefree swing, Colonel House turned to a friend behind him on the terrace in front of the clubhouse.

"There goes the man upon whom lies the hope of peace in Europe," he said.

No Peace Prospect. Continuing his discussion of the war and its complications, Colonel House said the President was handling the situation as well as it could possibly be handled by anybody. However, there was no immediate prospect of peace, and so far as he had been able to learn in his recent trip abroad there was absolutely no foundation for the talk of peace negotiations at the present time.

Sea Freedom Big Point. According to the views expressed by Colonel House to the President, "freedom of the seas"—the principle that all property of private citizens, except contraband of war, shall be exempt from seizure on the high seas in times of war as well as times of peace—will have a most prominent place in the peace negotiations when started. It is believed that in favoring this idea in his discussion with representatives of foreign powers abroad Colonel House had the sanction of the President.

Delegates to the first and second Hague conferences were instructed to vote for such an agreement, but it was never ratified by all the nations taking part. Colonel House, it is said, found a widely varying opinion on the question among the nations visited.

It is understood Colonel House reported to the President that the dominant party in Germany was prepared to bring to the people the idea that the best interests of the nation

BERLIN ANSWER TO YIELD MUCH THAT U. S. ASKS

May Go Long Way Toward Meeting Wishes on Submarines.

Berlin, June 24.—There are good prospects that the forthcoming German note to the United States will go a long way toward meeting the American government's wishes regarding Germany's conduct of submarine warfare and the safety of passenger traffic on the high seas.

While it is stated that submarine action against hostile merchantmen will not and cannot be abandoned entirely, it is probable that the German note will embody proposals to exempt ships employed wholly or principally in passenger traffic.

Such ships, it is said, would, of course, be subject to stoppage and examination by submarines in accordance with the practice in vogue prior to the present war and to capture, if carrying contraband, but the rules of the prize law, particularly regarding the safety of passengers and crew, would be observed.

It is hoped here that such a solution will satisfy the requirements of President Wilson's note. It is hoped and expected here among those who are working for a friendly settlement of the situation between Germany and the United States that the United States will see that such passenger ships are not used to transport munition and guns nor lend themselves to attacks on submarines.

U. S. Reply on Frye Case Dispatched to Germany. Washington, June 24.—The reply of the United States to the German note on the case of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was dispatched to Berlin to-day.

The note reiterates the contention that the Frye was sunk in violation of international law and of the Prussian-American treaty of 1928, and asks for reparation without reference to prize court proceedings. Germany has agreed to make reparation under the treaty of 1928, but justifies the destruction of the Frye and has referred the case to a prize court.

BRITAIN DENIES U. S. HAS CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT

Defends Methods of Handling Cases of Detained Ships and Cargoes.

Washington, June 24.—American citizens have no substantial grievance as to Great Britain's treatment of neutral shipping, according to the recent memorandum from the British Foreign Office, which was made public here to-day by Secretary Lansing. It enumerates the efforts to hurry the cases of detained neutral ships and cargoes. It is, however, unsatisfactory to this country, and a note will shortly be sent to Great Britain protesting in a general way against the activities of British warships in impeding neutral commerce.

The concessions made as to shipments of cotton, the memorandum says, have resulted in prompt settlements, and the delay in the case of ships has been determined, compared with the number which have cleared from the United States.

Discussing the shipment of cargoes from Germany which had been held for previous to the war, the memorandum says that the British government has done all that could be expected in allowing the shipment of these cargoes without interference up to June 15. In response, however, to the representations of the American Ambassador, directions have been given that in all such cases passed on by the British Embassy before June 15 the goods should be allowed to proceed without interference.

No Cause for Grievance. The memorandum says in conclusion: "His Majesty's government are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of complaint in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States government will always receive the most careful consideration, and all information which can be afforded without prejudice to prize court proceedings will be readily communicated; but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they therefore confidently assert, in the opinion of the United States government as enlightened by this memorandum."

The British Embassy has announced that it is prepared to allow shipments of goods from Germany after June 15 in cases where there was no time for shipment before that date. The embassy added that the British government will see that the conditions connected with the permits in these cases.

Secretary Lansing will hold a conference with a committee of importers representing approximately \$50,000,000 worth of goods now held in Germany, which the British government will not allow to come to this country, although they were contracted for by the importers some time ago.

The United States has never admitted the right of Great Britain to interfere with the shipment of goods from Germany to and from Germany, and it is generally understood that this phase of the warfare on the seas will be treated vigorously in the note that is shortly to go to Great Britain.

DERNBURG SPENDS NIGHT IN SCOTLAND

British Detain His Ship at Kirkwall to Examine Cargo, but Release It Next Day.

London, June 24.—Unknown to the British public, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, whose propaganda in favor of Germany while he was on a visit to the United States created much comment, spent last night aboard the Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord in the harbor of Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

To-night, however, Dr. Dernburg is proceeding to Sweden on his way to Germany aboard the steamer, which was detained at Kirkwall yesterday, presumably on suspicion that she carried contraband, but was released this afternoon.

The predicament of Dr. Dernburg in being forced to spend the night in a Scotch port is considered here as amusing. He was in no danger of being stopped by the British officials in view of the promise to give him free passage. He did not leave the steamer while the examination of her cargo was being made.

MORE ARMIES FORCE DNIESTER TO CLEAR GALICIA OF RUSSIANS

CALLS U BOAT TRIP HINT TO AMERICANS

London, June 24.—The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at The Hague sends a telegram received from Munich concerning an article published by the "Neueste Nachrichten" of Munich, commenting on the voyage of a German submarine from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles.

The paper points out that the distance from Bremen to New York is only thirty-six hundred miles, and expresses the hope that this submarine exploit "will make the war party in the United States think twice."

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Czar's Troops Fight Desperately to Escape Ring.

PLAN TO CIRCLE WARSAW SEEN

Austro-Germans Said To Be Transferring Troops to Bzura River.

FORCE IN NORTH AIDS

Co-ordinating Operations in Baltic Provinces Plot to Great Invasion Plan.

London, June 24.—While the conquerors of Lemberg are pursuing the retreating Russians eastward and northeastward in the direction of the Muscovite frontier, the Austro-Germans under General von Linsingen have forced more crossings of the Dniester.

A battle is now raging on the northern bank between Halicz and Zuranow, while further up the stream Zydaczow and Mikolajow, an important town a good mile on the Lemberg side of the river, have been captured.

Dispatches from Petrograd say that the new front to which the Russians are retreating is in Galician territory. The pursuit is said to have been made extremely difficult by the destruction of the roads behind the retreating army.

Believed Russians Escaped. The absence of any reference to the capture of prisoners in to-day's Berlin and Vienna official reports is taken as an indication that practically all the Russian forces in the Lemberg sector effected their escape.

The Austro-Germans, according to to-night's communiques from Vienna, have captured two important towns on the line in Russian Poland north and west of the upper Vistula—Sandomierz, on the river near the point where it turns directly northward, and Ostrowiec, twenty-two miles further to the northwest.

The statement in an unofficial dispatch from German sources that the Teutonic armies are now preparing for another attempt to capture Warsaw and that troops have been sent to the Bzura River line to take part in the frontal attack is regarded by military experts as not unlikely, in view of events, not only in Galicia, but in the Baltic provinces.

Two Armies Keep Pace. Keeping pace with the Galician operations, the Germans have been moving ever stronger reinforcements into the Baltic provinces. Beginning with a cavalry raid early in May by Bavarian Guards divisions, supported by Prussian Guards regiments brought over from the French front, the northern operations have grown into a formidable enterprise. The invaders now have no fewer than fourteen army corps, comprising more than 800,000 men, in this region.